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# THE BRITISH AMERICAN



# CULTIVATOR.

"AGRICULTURE NOT ONLY GIVES RICHES TO A NATION, BUT THE ONLY RICHES SHE CAN CALL HER OWN."—Dr. Johnson.

VOL. 2.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1843.

NO. 12.



## THE CULTIVATOR.

"Agriculture is the great art which every Government ought to protect, every proprietor of lands to practice, and every laborer to improve."—Dr. Johnson.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1843.

THE THIRD VOLUME

OF

THE BRITISH AMERICAN CULTIVATOR.

Published on the first of each month, each number containing sixteen large pages.

**NEW TERMS.**—One dollar a year to single subscribers. Fifteen copies will be sent to the address of any individual who may forward ten dollars, and forty copies for twenty dollars. When the above discount is allowed, the copies ordered will be invariably sent to the address of the individual ordering them. Single copies sixpence. No credit will be given to any party; and all letters bearing remittances and communications, must be post-paid.

All Post Masters and Officers of Agricultural Societies throughout the British North American Provinces, are authorized Agents, and are earnestly requested to act in that capacity. As the terms are in advance, any person may make remittances, and be considered an Agent.

The columns of the *Cultivator* will be stored with practical information on agricultural horticultural and mechanical subjects, and will also contain many useful hints on topics connected with emigration and domestic economy.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of fourpence per line for the first insertion, and a penny per line for every subsequent insertion.

W. G. EDMUNDSON,  
Editor and Proprietor,

To whom all orders and communications must be addressed.

Toronto, December, 1843.

Our Editors of Provincial newspapers will please give the above a few insertions.

### GENERAL AGENTS.

We have appointed Dugald McStewart, Esq., P. M. DALHOUSIE, as a general Agent for the Province of New Brunswick.

We have also appointed J. W. Smith, Esq., P. M. AMHERST, as a general Agent for the Province of Nova Scotia.

The above gentleman are authorized to receive subscriptions for the *British American Cultivator* appoint travelling and local Agents, and to open a correspondence with the several Agricultural Societies throughout the sister Provinces, or to adopt any other course calculated for the benefit of our Journal.

We take this opportunity to tender our grateful acknowledgments to all who have

thus far aided us in our very arduous undertaking. Past experience has taught us, that the only sure principle of conducting a cheap periodical, is by tailoring the cash system in all cases. We have, therefore, come to the determination to give no credit in future. The circulation during the past year has been between four and five thousand copies; and in order to carry out the above principle, we shall commence the third volume without a single subscriber. The price is now reduced to the lowest minimum rate, and virtually our paper may be read at the extremely low price of sixpence per copy, if advantage be taken of the system of ordering it through the offices of Agricultural Societies, or by clubbing.

We feel warranted in asserting that the forthcoming volume will have a circulation of upwards of ten thousand copies, the greatest proportion of which will be ordered by Agricultural Societies.

### A MOST EXTRAORDINARY SAMPLE OF WHEAT.

In a November No. of *The Head Quarters*, published at Fredericton, the Editor states that he has received a letter from Benjamin Dawson, Esq., of the township of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, who states, that in the summer of 1841 he harvested a crop of wheat which weighed 70 lbs. per Winchester bushel. We have no instance on record, either in Britain or elsewhere, of a bushel of wheat equalling the above weight, nor would we credit the statement, if it were not made on the most undoubted authority.

PRESENT STATE OF AGRICULTURE  
IN CANADA.

"Many a man has laid out his capital of five, ten and twenty thousand, in improvements in Canada, and had he any fair play, might have been in comfortable circumstances; whereas, most are ruined, sold out, or mortgaged to the country storekeeper, to whom they had to apply for the bare necessities of life; and so far from being in a condition to use the manufactures of England, are glad to cover their nakedness with the rough homespun of the country."—From a late Correspondent of the Montreal Herald.

We quote the above paragraph from a late communication in the *Montreal Herald*, signed *A Practical Man*. The writer appears to be a strenuous advocate for agricultural protection, and with most of the views that he advanced we perfectly agree, especially the deductions which he made relative to the late duty of 3d. per lb., to be levied on the article of foreign hops; but we humbly conceive that the assertions made above are incorrect, and calculated to do much injury to the country. Although we highly recommend protection and reasonable encouragement to every branch of native industry, still we are not prepared to say that the Canadians are not capable of successfully competing with their neighbours, who have climate, soil, markets, and other circumstances similar to their own.

The enterprising farmers of Vermont may safely challenge the agricultural class of any State of the Union, for a comparison of circumstances. The climate and soil of this little mountainous State, will bear no comparison to the climate and soil of the Montreal District and the Eastern Townships. To contrast the genius of the people of those places, we would merely cite the reader to the fact that the Vermonters have been large exporters of maple sugar and cheese, whilst the Canadians have been extensive importers of these articles. The latter have destroyed the large thrifty maple which abound in their forests, whilst the former have carefully reared most of their trees, by forming plantations or groves on the most rocky and barren portions of their country. It is not a remarkable circumstance for a Vermont farmer to have from 150 to 200 well bred cows; and although cheese is worth only three dollars and a half per cwt., and the taxes 300 per cent. greater than in this country, yet we hear far greater complaints from the Canadians with climate, soil, taxes, and the advantages of the British markets in their favour, and, at the same time, the price of the article of cheese is more than an hundred and fifty per cent. greater than in the former country.

The question is easily solved.—The green-mountain farmers are a frugal, industrious, and comparatively well educated and enterprising race of people. They make it a point to produce and manufacture all the necessities of life they require, and instead of considering it a humiliating circumstance to "cover their nakedness" with the rough homespun of the country, they have, a half a century ago, so far improved their sheep husbandry, that their

woollen and cloth manufacturers have turned out an article of cloth, quite suitable for the first gentleman of the land.

If the farmers in Vermont do afford to undersell the Canadian farmer in his own market,—although the advantages both naturally and artificially are understood to be in favour of the latter,—we certainly think that the cause which produces this effect ought to be a matter for the serious consideration of all classes. If we were at liberty to express ourselves clearly and freely on this point, we might, without much difficulty, show conclusive reasons for the present very depressed state of Canadian agriculture and trade in general; but as a conductor of an agricultural paper—an occupier of neutral ground—we have no right to trespass, by introducing subjects in the columns of our magazine that more directly come under the province of the Canadian press in general. Notwithstanding the nature of a portion of the causes which have produced a general depression in all business transactions, do not range within the line of latitude which we have marked out as a future guide-post for our exertions in advancing our country's welfare, still we feel a perfect freedom in pointing out the errors—the deeds of omission and commission—which the producing classes have committed. The progress of improvements in agriculture and manufactures, have been slow indeed in this colony, when compared with the gigantic strides of improvement in Europe and the United States of America.

The population of this colony consists of persons from all nations, each possessing his own national or party prejudices, consequently a combination of effort, for the general good, has never been thought a matter worthy of an attempt, as the material is so very discordant that the intelligent and enterprising portion of the community have been discouraged to make an effort to introduce a general improved system of managing the naturally fertile lands of this colony.

The valley of the St. Lawrence contains thousands of acres of fertile lands that cannot be excelled for the growth of flax and hemp—for the production of dairy produce, and for sheep husbandry on an extensive scale; and although the farmers in that section of the country have not been able to grow their breadstuffs for the past eight years, owing to the ravages of the fly, yet no steps have been taken by the gentry, nor by the farmers themselves, to produce the above description of produce. Nothing in fact has been done to place agriculture in that portion of the Province in a healthy position, and it has been a matter of surprise with us that the farmers in Canada East have not literally starved, owing to the calamity above mentioned, and the remarkable apathy which exists in the breast of a large portion of the population, on all matters relating to their true interests.

The moment that the fact was ascertained that it was useless to sow wheat, public meetings should have been called in each parish,

by the most active and intelligent farmers in that section of the country. Possibly the very individual whose communication has influenced us to pen these remarks would have been a suitable person for the task. The cultivation of hemp and flax, in connection with the dairy business, on a large scale, should have been recommended; and the business should have been put in immediate and active operation at once by the leading or most able farmers, and others would unquestionably have followed the example.

If movements like those had been put in vigorous operation, Eastern Canada might have profitably supplied the Western country with every description of cordage, canvass, bagging, and linseed oil, and have been a large exporter of dairy produce and Canadian cloth; all of which might have been profitably produced, and afforded at remunerating prices, if skill and economy were expended in their production. A large tract of country, bordering on the Ottawa River, lying a considerable distance from Montreal, is capable of producing large crops of hemp and flax, of the strongest texture, which is now thought comparatively worthless, and which will not be brought into market for half a century to come, unless more efficient steps be taken to introduce improvements in the management of the land now under cultivation.

We would recommend "*A Practical Man*" to take steps to induce other practical men in his circle of acquaintance to organize hemp and flax associations in each township or parish, and circulate information through every nook and corner of the same, of a most suitable character, to instruct the most ignorant cultivator in all the minutia of the management of these plants.

When strong-handed measures like the foregoing be taken, and after all the professional Canadian agriculturists prove a sinking business, then may a "*Practical Man*," with some propriety, advance the doctrine which we have quoted from his very ill digested, and we may add, dangerous letter. If the doctrine be true, we would consider the individual who would recommend the capitalist to invest his money in the colony, or who would endeavour to induce newly arrived emigrants to embark their capital in the cultivation of the soil, to be highly culpable; but we feel no scruples in pronouncing the principle involved in the quotation to be founded in error.

In Western Canada, ninety-nine have become independent by cultivating the soil where one has been beggared. We could point out hundreds of cases in which parties have become wealthy in the course of 12 or 15 years, without having a single sixpence to commence with, merely by cultivating the soil. We certainly know of scores of farmers who are worth \$10,000 each of property, who had not sixpence to call their own 25 years ago. In another department of our journal we shall, in future numbers, mention the names and places of residence of certain parties who have suc-

succeeded in "tilling old mother earth," in this country, even beyond their most sanguine expectations.

The present prices of agricultural produce are unprecedentedly low, at the present time, all over the world,—and there is no probability of a change, so long as the continental powers of Europe are at peace. The most favourable circumstance that we observe in the condition of the Canadian farmer is that he is in a much better condition than either the Continental, British, or American farmers. It would require more space to substantiate this assertion than the limits of this article would admit; we will therefore advert to it again.

As it regards the low beggarly condition of the Canadian farmer, and his sheer helplessness in providing the mere necessaries of life, it is an atrocious libel on the class to which we have the honour to belong. The fact of it is, we shall always make it a point to defend not only our class but the country from such wanton insults. If a Canadian farmer makes up his mind to follow all the frivolous fashions of the day, and hold assemblies, and entertain the fashionable of the learned professions, and himself and family wear kid gloves and morocco slippers, he certainly may expect that he will be very shortly ruined, sold out, or mortgaged to the storekeeper, or some other dire calamity will follow such uncalled for extravagance. With the exception of a few groceries, a farmer may raise and manufacture all he requires, if he only calculates his business right. He need not anticipate much success, unless he observes rigid economy in all his transactions, and with all he must be in possession of a fair amount of common sense.

We have given abundant testimony that we advocate protection to the Canadian agriculturist, and we assure all who favour us with their countenance and support, that the subject will not be allowed to rest until the farmers obtain what we call fair play; but we are not prepared to admit that the Canadian farmer is in a worse condition than the American farmer, although the former is not protected to the same extent as the latter. If the Canadians had been as enterprising as their neighbours they would have been in advance of them both in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The natural resources of this colony are almost inexhaustible—they merely require to be developed by an industrious enterprising people. We have good grounds for believing that a considerable flow of wealthy emigrants will arrive on our shores the ensuing summer, and we shall feel delighted in performing the task of pointing out, or delineating the character of, the most flourishing portions of the colony. If Eastern Canada has no other claims on the favourable attention of intending emigrants, than the wretched descriptive picture drawn by the practical man would indicate, we most certainly could not recommend that portion of the province to the favourable notice of emigrants; but we have a different view of the subject, and we hope that we shall feel war-

ranted in drawing a better picture of that country. At all events, we shall endeavour to do justice to both sections of the province, and also, frequently advert to the advantages which the other British North American Colonies hold forth for intending emigrants.

#### THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

The council of the National Anti-Corn Law League has lately published an address to the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in which they have stated in strong terms that their motto is onward; and it appears they anticipate success at the next general election. Their next course of proceedings is fully illustrated in the following paragraph:—

"We cannot recommend more petitioning to the present parliament. Let electors now speak by their votes, and by their instructions to their present members; non-electors by their resolutions and earnest representations to those who possess the franchise; and all classes by their enrollment as members of the League, contributions to its funds, and co-operation with its movements. The council will announce the fitting time, and endeavour, by every means in their power, to expedite its arrival, when the will of the nation can best be declared, neither by petitions nor resolutions, but by memorial to the Queen for the dissolution of a parliament, demonstrable at variance with the opinions and interests, not only of the people at large, but even that particular section of them, by whose voices it was made a parliament. Such an appeal cannot be disregarded. No interposing party or administration between the people and the Queen could sustain the awful responsibility of refusing its prayer. And its success will be, the lawful and peaceful abolition of the most impolitic and iniquitous impost ever levied by the rapacious few upon the suffering many. To arrive in sight of this grand result, has been the toil of years; and now, people of Great Britain, in the power which you will give us, we prepare to move onwards towards its full accomplishment, in the immediate, total, and final overthrow of the monopoly of human food."

If the anti-corn law league succeed in accomplishing their object, changes of a very serious nature will unquestionably very shortly follow, in the construction of the present local institutions of Britain. Canada has much to lose, and but little to gain by such an achievement. So far as the colonists are concerned they have no voice in the matter, therefore, if the league succeed, they must make up their minds to enter into competition with countries that are farther advanced in civilization, and where strong bodied labourers may be employed for one shilling and sixpence per week, exclusive of board. Prices of every description of agricultural produce is now considered unprecedentedly low, with the exception of wheat and flour, but as soon as the corn laws are repealed, wheat will be sold in Britain, at 30s. per quarter, which is only 10s. greater than the present duty, when the average price for six weeks has been under 6s.

Our friends we trust will not take alarm at "the signs of the times," but we advise them to adopt the most scientific mode of management in their fertile lands, and by every possible means take advantage of the preference given

them at present in the British markets, and they will then be better able to withstand any casualties that may cross their path.

The League raised upwards of £50,000 last year, the most of which was expended in the circulation of information for the people, of a character calculated to make converts to their notions. They anticipate to raise double that sum, during the coming year, the whole of which will be devoted to the cause. In our opinion, it will require many years of untiring agitation to bring about an entire repeal of the Corn Laws.

#### LARGE CROPS.

A very respectable farmer of the township of Pickering, Home District, tried an experiment in sowing pease unusually thick, the result of which exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He sowed five pecks of seed on a quarter of an acre of ground, the produce from which equalled sixteen bushels of pease of excellent quality.

ALEXANDER McCRAE, Esq., of the township of Mara, lately informed us that the late Mr. JOHN EDWARD WHITE, of the neighbourhood of Beaverton, on the shore of Lake Simcoe, harvested in the summer of 1836, ten acres of new land wheat; the net produce of pure wheat from which, equalled five hundred and eighty bushels of superior quality, being an average of 58 bushels per acre. It is no wonder that bush farmers soon become comfortable, if not independent, in their circumstances, when such results crown their efforts. It must, however, be borne in mind that those are extraordinary crops.

THE TURNIP FLY.—A farmer, on whose word and judgment we would place unlimited reliance, informed us a few days since, that he had succeeded in growing a uniform good crop of turnips, and the plants received no injury from the ravages of the fly. Before sowing the seed he soaked it in a solution of flour of brimstone and water. The plants when they came up, were so strongly impregnated with the scent, that no insect would attack them.

#### EDUCATION.

Every boy should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated; let this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of the head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil; what is wise and what is foolish; what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right; and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong, and by the proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants; to add to his comforts, and to assist those that are around him.

The highest objects of a good education, are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind; everything that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, and everything that hinders us is, comparatively, worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; order and peace smile around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

## AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

In the November number, we ventured to recommend the formation of Township Clubs, District Boards, and a Provincial Board of Agriculture. The views, which we advanced, attracted the attention of a number of the most enterprising farmers in the Home District, the result of whose opinions are fully and clearly explained in a series of resolutions which may be seen on another page of this number. The resolutions referred to, embody a well digested and most important scheme, the practicability and highly beneficial character of which, must forcibly attract the favourable attention of every well-wisher of the colony, who may have the opportunity of perusing it. If the principles, set forth in the resolutions, be generally acted upon in each district in the province, we feel confident that a most salutary effect will be produced in every department of business, inasmuch as an increased production of articles for export, would necessarily follow from a general introduction of a better system of farm management.

We feel warranted in making the bold assertion, that the inhabitants in every township in the Home District, will engage heartily in the work, and will follow out the spirit of those resolutions by organizing an Auxiliary Society in each township, and holding a social meeting once a month, for the discussion of Agricultural topics. The first object with us, will be the organization of these societies, and then we will bring before the officers and directors, a plain practical plan for engaging the individual members thereof, in the business of growing hemp and flax, and a cheap and ready mode of preparing the fibre of these plants, for market: and also, the introduction of valuable improvements in the cultivation of wheat, and other crops.

The cor. laints which have been so loudly made regarding the very injudicious mode of expending the government grants for encouraging agricultural improvements, will, no doubt, be obviated in future. Much valuable information regarding the best line of policy to be pursued to effect agricultural improvements, will be given in the Monthly Magazine, to be sent to each member of the three grades of associations which will be formed in the course of the present winter, a large portion of which will be written by the most intelligent practical farmers in the province.

As the *British American Cultivator* is taken more or less by the farmers in each township in Canada, we would recommend some one of our subscribers, in each township, to endeavour to have a copy, containing the resolutions referred to, submitted to the farmers assembled at the township meetings which will take place on the first Monday in January, for their consideration and approval. This course will be pursued in each township in the Home District, and we trust the other Districts in the province will follow their noble example. If the farmers in each township would forthwith organize an association in conformity

with the scheme, or resolutions, alluded to, the result would obviously be, that each District in Western Canada would be entitled to draw from the Provincial revenue £200 provincial currency, which if judiciously expended in agricultural premiums, with the subscriptions and the Magazine, would have the effect of changing the whole character of the country, and add, within a few years, fifty per cent to the value of every acre of arable land in it.

Shall it be said that 400 persons cannot be found in each District in Canada who will voluntarily subscribe the small sum of five shillings per annum, to encourage the introduction of agricultural improvements in the District, and thereby cause their profession to be elevated to its proper and legitimate standing? For the character of our country we trust that each individual who has a spark of patriotism will put shoulder to the wheel and make a trifling personal sacrifice to form these associations and induce their neighbours to do so likewise. It must be borne in mind that if the township societies in any District raise collectively 400 subscribers at one dollar each, they will receive 400 yearly copies of a large, and we venture to add, ably conducted monthly magazine, which will be afforded to them for 2s. 6d. per copy. They will also have every advantage of showing their stock, &c., at the District and Provincial Shows—so they will have as much profits from the Government Bounty, as though it was divided amongst the Township associations, and even more so, because the most intelligent and most wealthy individuals in the country would subscribe handsomely to these higher grades of associations, and also contribute liberally through the columns of the Magazine. If the above number of subscribers, at 5s. each, can be procured in each District, Western Canada alone will receive from Government no less a sum than four thousand pounds per annum, for the encouragement of agricultural improvements.

It is absurd to complain of the inattention of Government, in matters relating to the great interests of the country, so long as the people themselves evince so much apathy in the cause of their country's welfare. The great and beneficial results that have been brought about in Great Britain and the United States from an union of effort in aid of the agriculture of these countries should stimulate the Canadians to adopt the same course. An example will be presented to their notice in the Home District, worthy of being followed by every District in the Province. We anticipate that our Journal will receive a circulation of not less than 4000 copies for the ensuing year, within the limits of the Home District, all of which will be subscribed for by the "District Branch and Township Auxiliary Societies."

Our future labours in the cause of Agriculture, will no longer be considered a *task*, inasmuch as we have every confidence in the efficiency of the support which we will receive for our exertions, the results of which we confidently hope, will be vividly portrayed in an improved condition of the producing classes.

## AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

Much has been said, through the columns of our journal, respecting the importance of a measure being enacted to give protection to the farmer from a ruinous foreign competition in every description of agricultural produce. The period has at last arrived, in which the Government of the Colony have given its consent to a scale of duties being levied upon such articles of foreign agricultural produce as are enumerated in the following Schedule. There are many articles, in our opinion, that should have been subject to a much higher rate of duties.

In examining, carefully, the American Tariff, we find that there are four thousand three hundred articles, that are enumerated in alphabetical order, consisting of agricultural and manufactured, the duties on which average from 15 to 200 per cent. The duty on foreign cheese and butter entering the markets of the United States, is, on the former, £2 5s. per 100 lbs., and, on the latter, £1 5s. per 100 lbs. The Canadian duty on these articles is comparatively trifling.

Although we are not fully satisfied with the present Tariff law, still we hope that great good will result from it to the husbandmen of this country. If the agriculturists of this Province are dissatisfied with the measure, they must only adopt the course we pointed out in our last, by the selection of men to represent them in Parliament, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and who are directly interested in the prosperity of the producing classes.

## SCHEDULE OF DUTIES IMPOSED BY THIS ACT.

Horses, mares or geldings, each	£1 10 0
Colts and foals, under two years old, each	0 15 0
Mules and Asses, each	0 5 0
Bulls, each	0 15 0
Unenumerated neat cattle, four years old and upwards, each head	1 0 0
Unenumerated neat cattle, under four years old, each head	0 10 0
Calves, under one year old, each	0 5 0
Sheep, each	0 2 0
Lambs, each	0 1 0
Swine and hogs, each	0 5 0
Goats and kids, each	0 1 0
Poultry or game, ten per centum, ad valorem.	
Barley, per quarter	0 3 0
Rye, peas, beans, maize or Indian corn, buck wheat, bear or hogg, per quarter	0 5 0
Oats, per quarter	0 2 0
Barley meal, wheat meal, not being wheat flour, oat meal, buck wheat meal, rye meal, and Indian corn meal, on each 196 lbs.	0 2 0
Bran and shorts, per cwt.	0 0 3
Hay, per ton	0 5 0
Straw, per ton	0 3 0
Hops, per lb.	0 0 3
Potatoes, per bushel	0 0 3
Vegetables unenumerated, fifteen per cent. ad valorem.	

## PROVISIONS—viz.:

Bacon and hams, cured, per cwt.	0 8 0
Meat of all kinds, fresh, per cwt.	0 4 0
Ditto, salted or cured, per cwt.	0 2 0
Butter, per cwt.	0 2 0
Cheese, per cwt.	0 2 6
Lard, per cwt.	0 6 0
Eggs, ten per cent. ad valorem.	

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

The manufacturing interests have been much neglected in the British North American Provinces, which has, to a considerable extent, injured the agricultural interests, and the general prosperity of these Colonies. Every description of articles or goods that can be successfully manufactured in the United States, can unquestionably be manufactured in the Provinces, and afforded for as low prices as in the neighbouring country, providing that capital and labour be as judiciously expended in their production. The amount of goods, of almost every description, that is imported from the States, would appear incredible to a person who understood the relative capabilities of both countries for the manufacturing of the coarser descriptions of fabrics, hollow-ware, and the various other classification of goods that are crowded upon the shelves in our large mercantile establishments, which are imported from that country.

The wholesale merchants and large dealers are opposed to encouraging manufactures in every possible shape. Indeed very many of them are so hostile to the principle that they will not only not purchase the goods, but endeavour to influence all with whom they have any influence, to the prejudice of the domestic manufactures. It is not our province to find fault with the avariciousness of the large dealers, in the case before us, but we really think that they would do themselves and the country at large a great service, if they would take a more patriotic and extended view of this important subject. We shall endeavour, by our future exertions for the cause of our country's welfare, to dissipate the many absurd notions that are entertained regarding this subject. We shall also recommend, in as practical a manner as possible, the erection of, and the proper encouragement to be given to, such manufacturing establishments as may be profitably worked in British America, without, in the slightest degree, injuring any branch of industry in the parent land. It is very clear that efficient means must be taken to lessen our imports and increase our exports. Our attention will be assiduously devoted to this branch of the subject, and we feel satisfied that public attention will also be very shortly directed most powerfully to this matter. The intelligent and thinking portion of the population, will, we trust, begin the good work, and, by their united efforts, a healthy state of things will, no doubt, be brought about. In order to make this a prosperous and happy country, native industry and talent must be encouraged and supported in preference to that of foreigners, whose avariciousness is unbounded, and who take nothing in exchange for their productions but gold and silver. We fancy that the evil has nearly worked its own cure. Our reason for forming this opinion, is founded on the fact, that the most intelligent men in the country are of the opinion that high-handed measures must be taken to elevate the character of these Colonies. The course to be pursued to consummate so desirable a benefit, will be found to consist in encouraging a better system

of agriculture in all its branches, in the efficient encouragement to be given to domestic manufactures, and the development of the mineral and other natural resources, which abound in almost every section of these Provinces. So far as our individual influence and exertions are concerned, they shall be zealously devoted to the promotion of the several objects contemplated in the foregoing remarks.

The extent of the manufacturing establishments in the Eastern States are comparatively unknown in this country. To give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the manufacturing firms of our neighbours, we would mention the following:

The town of LOWELL, in Massachusetts, contains a population of 23,000 inhabitants, and nine-tenths of whom are engaged in manufacturing. In ten manufactories there are engaged 9,000 persons, 7,000 of whom are females. The capital invested in these ten establishments is \$10,700,000. The number of yards manufactured per annum is 70,275,400—consumption of flour for starch 4,000 bbls., and the amount of wages paid, per month, is \$150,000. The population of LOWELL, in 1820, was about 2000; in 1840, 21,000, and, in 1843, 25,000. The surrounding country, when compared to the fertile lands of this country, might, with propriety, be styled a barren waste.

The only thing that LOWELL has to recommend it, is its vast water privileges. Scores of privileges, of equal merit, are to be met with in various portions of Canada, and labour and provisions are equally as cheap in Eastern Canada as in the Eastern States. When will the Canadian's eyes be opened to these facts?

The manufacture of Connecticut clocks is carried on in an extensive scale. They not only stock the market of the whole Union, but they have actually shipped 40,000 clocks to Europe since 1841. The number of these clocks manufactured annually in Connecticut is 300,000. We have mentioned these few facts to show the extent and proficiency that the manufactories of the United States have attained to.

We know of but few manufacturing establishments in this Province worthy of being cited. Probably the most extensive is the *Port Newf* Paper Manufactory, which supplies the Printing Offices of Canada East, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick with the article of paper, at a much cheaper rate than could be imported from the United States. We also know of a few woollen cloth manufactories, but the amount of business is so inconsiderable, and so imperfectly done, that we have never deemed it a subject worthy of attention to make the inquiry relative to the extent of their average business.

The subject under consideration is of such vast importance to this Colony, that we will, no doubt, be tempted to advert to it very frequently.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—During the past twelve months, a great number of anonymous communications have been received, which have met with no attention from us. We are happy in being favoured with valuable contributions from practical Farmers, and we would recommend them to observe common courtesy at least, by making known their proper signatures to the Editor.

## TOWNSHIP OF YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The enterprising farmers of the Township of York have lately formed themselves into an Association, for the general advancement of agricultural knowledge and skill, and for their mutual benefit. The officers for the present year consist of Wm. Girdlestone, Esq., President; Mr. Jacob Snider, Treasurer; Mr. John Bull, Secretary; and a Board of Directors, composed of twenty of the leading farmers in the Township. The officers and members of the Society have made such arrangements as will most assuredly be conducive to effect the great object of the formation of Agricultural Associations. They have determined to have a social meeting once per month, for the discussion of agricultural subjects, and arranging plans for engaging in the cultivation of new plants, and other important branches connected with agricultural improvement. It is also the intention of the officers of the Society to publish each and every month a brief practical agricultural report, which will make its appearance regularly in the columns of the *Cultivator*, which will contain a summary of the improvements effected in the agriculture of the Township. The above Society is called the Township of York Auxiliary Agricultural Society, being a branch of the Home District Agricultural Society.

## TOWNSHIP OF SCARBORO' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The intelligent agriculturists of the Township of Scarboro' have followed the noble example set them by their neighbours in the Township of York, and have resolved to be not one whit behind them in their endeavours to promote the general prosperity of the cultivators of the soil. We anticipate that in less than three months a list of not less than four hundred subscribers will be had to this Society, and also that the intelligence of the people will be strikingly demonstrated at the social meetings which will be held monthly in some central portion of the Township, for the discussion of agricultural topics. Scarboro' can boast of a very considerable number of superior farmers, and we are of opinion that they cannot be surpassed in point of enterprise, by the farmers in any other portion of the Province. As an evidence of their intelligence and practical patriotism, our readers will shortly be favoured with the perusal of a monthly report, emanating from their body, which, we venture to promise, will be arranged in a style admirably calculated to benefit every practical farmer who reads it.

The officers of the Scarboro' Agricultural Society for the present year consist of Colonel McLean, President; Mr. John Terrance, Secretary; Mr. Gates, Treasurer; and a Board of Directors, composed of twenty-four intelligent farmers of the Township.

The agriculturists of the Townships of Scarborough and York have organized the above Societies, in unison with the scheme which may be seen on another part of this number, which not only embraces the Home District, but is intended to be carried into operation in every portion of the Province.

### NIAGARA DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its semi-annual exhibition on the 2nd of November, and although the weather was unfavourable, we would judge from the report, that the performance was highly creditable to that old and wealthy District. The cloth manufactured by Mr. Brewer, in Mr. Gibson's establishment, "was much admired, and in fact was a first-rate article and we have no doubt would bear comparison with any manufactured in this Province. It was made from a beautiful lot of merino wool, from the flock of Mr. Barton Barr, of Haldmand," so says the *Niagara Chronicle*. We feel satisfied that the high meed of praise above awarded to the Canadian manufactured cloth is justly due the enterprising proprietor of the St. Catharines Woollen-cloth Manufacturing Establishment. Acting upon the principle of encouraging domestic manufactures, we lately ordered a roll of cloth from the above establishment, and one of the best tailors in the city did not hesitate to pronounce it the best Canadian manufactured cloth that he had seen. The wool from which it was made was not very fine, but the cloth was very strong, and showed in the finish that the manufacturer had superior machinery, and well understood his business. To give greater encouragement to the above establishment, we shall shortly purchase a quantity of the very best that the manufacturer can turn out, and shall in every reasonable way recommend the use of neatly finished Canadian cloth in preference to the American. In doing so, we shall not confine ourselves to one establishment, but to many, and also to the erection of others, on a large scale, whereby a proper division of labour may be practiced, on the principle adopted in all manufacturing countries. The cloth which we lately purchased cost one hundred per cent. less than a similar article cost in 1836, although the price of the wool was nearly equal in both instances. It may be afforded still cheaper, if we could form an opinion, from the fact that an American wool dealer has purchased in this city, since July, 10,000 dollars worth of wool, for which he paid an American duty of thirty per cent., and three cents per pound, and subsequently manufactured it into cloth, which he exported to the Canadian market, subject to another duty, and after all this routine of costs it has been actually sold at prices ten per cent. less than the cloth we received cost us. It is not more difficult to account for this difference of prices than it is to show the reason why the American cheese-makers become rich at selling their article at prices varying 100 per cent. less than a similar article is worth in this country. We may at some future period enter into the spirit and detail of this matter, and point out a few good reasons why the Canadian farmers should improve their sheep husbandry.

Never plant on foul ground to save a ploughing, or on wet ground to save time.

### MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE.

Having made some remarks in the August number of the *Agriculturist*, in reference to the different breeds of cattle, we call the reader's attention this month to selections for particular purposes and general management.

For milkers, select as large cows as can be found possessing symmetry and neatness of head and limbs. The hair should be soft and silky to the touch, and skin loose. It is a matter of more moment than is generally supposed, that milk cows have a pleasant temper. An ill-natured beast, *ceterus paribus*, will not give so much milk, and even what is obtained will be taken with difficulty, and without great cautiousness she will "dry up" sooner than one of moderate docility.

In the selection of a male, great size is objectionable. There is not a greater error with farmers, than the supposition that a large male crossed upon small cows will improve the breed fastest. There are many objections to a very large bull. They are usually coarse, and difficult to keep fat, and their offspring from small cows are generally more ill-shapen than themselves, and are uniformly meagre, raw-boned, uncromely creatures. There are substantial reasons for this result. The produce of externally large animals while in *utero*, are not fully nourished by small cows; there is frequent difficulty in cows being delivered of very large calves; then they always come poor; and, in the last place, they require such a quantity of nourishment, that few small dams supply their wants. The most compactly built, firmly muscled, flinty horses of the world, have not been produced by large sires, but they are the produce of the little Arab, upon dams of larger size.

In breeding it is a rule, from which there is perhaps no variation, that "*the male gives form and the female size.*" Hence the conduct of the most scientific breeders in England. Their object is to find a bull rather under than over size, with full points and perfection of form; and experience teaches, that we can find at least twenty heifers of suitable dimensions for breeders, where we can find one bull which should be selected. The indispensables for a good breeder are, first let the animal be of the *deepest* milking stock; second, medium size; third, small bone; fourth, full points; fifth, glossy hair; and sixth, soft loose skin.

In Durhams, select an animal without a *black* hair or muzzel, and by all means have him of good disposition.

The next consideration is, to manage matters so that the calves shall be dropped about the 1st of April. July is the proper month for the cows to go to the bulls.

*Difficulty in Calving.*—It is not at all unfrequent that cows cannot bring forth, and by neglect we have known valuable animals die in this condition. Sometimes the cow is too feeble for the laborous exertion; and again, the calf is extremely large; in either case a little gentle assistance will relieve both dam and offspring. If the feet have made their appearance, examine if the head is between the fore legs. If it is, all will go on well; but if the head is turned, take off your coat like a gentleman and Christian, roll up your sleeve to your shoulder, and insert your hand, and turn the calf if necessary, or the head forward. Then take hold of the fore feet with both hands, and as the suffering dam exerts herself, pull gently, and in nine cases out of ten the cow will be delivered in less than ten minutes.

*After Calving.*—Let the calf suck all it will the first day, but at evening have the cow milked perfectly clean. When the calf is two or three days old, separate the dam from it, but

let them together three times a day. By all means the calf should be kept fat, and when about two months old, if properly managed and taught to eat, it should be weaned. But unless the calf receive rich food at this age it will decline, and become so stunted in its growth as never to recover from it.

In winter, calves should have a shelter, and be fed carefully. The cheapest mode of rearing any animal is to keep it always in good condition; and in this no farmer can be successful without constant personal attention. Rules are too limited to make a good manager of stock, but still they often times materially aid. Every husbandman should be one of thought, diligence and punctuality,

*Attention to Milch Cows.*—Any one who would conclude his cows are so superior as to give an abundance of rich milk without the requisite food and attention, will be much mistaken, and if a man of feeling, mortified at his "ill luck" from bad management.

In winter the first study should be comfortable quarters for milkers. A cow-house is indispensable to prosperous husbandry and good living. Each cow should have her stall and be taught to go to it, and stay in it, for her meal. It is not so important to feed superabundantly, as it is to give what is to be consumed regularly. Man learns by experience that his regular meals, of proper quality rather than large amount, are essential to sound health—the same holds good with all domestic animals.

Green food is very important in winter for cows. If this cannot be obtained by the way of pasturage, roots, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, &c. will answer the purpose admirably.

Cooked food is better for cows than uncooked, and less will answer a better purpose. Currying cows in winter is essential to good health, and it materially increases the quantity of milk. This may be done with very little labour twice in the day. Cows should have good hay or rough food of some kind at all times, and regular supplies of water cannot be neglected with impunity, and daily salting is just as necessary to the cow as to her master.

*Milking* is not the most unimportant matter. Women were not made to manage cows, and an ill-natured man should not enter a cow yard. At an active, quick moving, attentive man, feed, milk and manage the cows. The good old Yankee plan is for the husband to *make the fire, bring the water, and "pale the cow,"* while the wife sweeps the house and gets the breakfast, and really we should like to see the system adopted in the Southwest.

Milking should be performed briskly. A slow, lazy person, tugging slowly at a cow's udder, puts the kind creature so much out of patience that she holds up her milk and soon becomes dry. We advise our friends to saw off the points of their cow's horns, to prevent hooking injuriously, and by a little management with cattle while young, they will become fond of their managers, and afford much pleasure to all of sound cowish refinements to attend to them.

Last, but not least, in managing cattle, is to keep the stables clean. The cleaning should be done once a day, where the cow stands up at night, and if they are in the stalls through the day, cleaning should be done morning and evening. Let each cow have a soft straw bed for lying down.

These, to some, may appear small matters, but if our readers who have not adopted this or a similar course, will try it the coming winter, and are not amply remunerated for their extra attentions, we will confess we have written to little purpose.—*Tennessee Agriculturist.*

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR PACKING BEEF FOR THE BRITISH MARKET.

Fine fat heifer, or young steer beef is much liked. Bullock or ox beef, from 7 to 10 cwt. where the flesh has been put on the carcass in a short period, thus causing it to be tender, is in high favour. Tierces have a decided preference over barrels, and should contain 38 pieces of as near 8 lbs. each as possible, making 304 lbs., but to insure this weight, 308 to 310 lbs. should be packed up, as there is always a decrease in the first three or four months. The tierces should be full bound, with one iron hoop at either bilge, and also one at either chime, with strong ash or hickory between, as also one at the chimes, particularly to cover the iron hoop there. Ash staves are preferred, as not giving a brown colour to the meat. Walnut staves should certainly be avoided. A tierce of No. 1, prime, may be composed of 8 lb. pieces of brisket, flat rib, naval, shoulder and sticking pieces. Mess should be the same, omitting the shoulder and sucking pieces. Extra mess, or India, should be of 8 lb. pieces of briskets, flat rib, standing rib, a piece or two of the rump, with suet taken out, and a fine fat round in the centre of each tierce. An inferior description to these three qualities may be made, and called cargo; say to consist of shanks, necks, sticking pieces, shoulders, with a few pieces of brisket, flat rib and navals, to redeem it. We do not, however, recommend this low quality.

If barrels be used instead of tierces, which should not be the case, the assortment in each should be the same, and the weight be fully 200 lbs., to insure which 203 or 204 lbs. should be packed up. Barrels will do with one iron hoop at each chime, with a wood one nearly to cover it, and eight or ten good ash hoops under. The manner of cutting up beef is very important, that every piece may be fair and square, and be at once known when the eye rests on it. The cleaver should be entirely excluded in this operation, and nothing but the saw and knife used, that every piece may be quite smooth. We deem this very important, and cannot too strongly urge the point. The meat should be of a bright cherry colour, and the fat firm and yellow.

**PORK.**—It is desirable that this important article should assimilate as much as possible to the Irish, in every respect. As yet we have had very little of your first rate, hard pinky pork. A very large proportion of what has been received, has been soft and oily, often cut with a dull cleaver instead of knife and saw, and hence ragged at the edges. Nothing but the solid, corn-fed pork, should be sent here. There has been too much reason to fear that hogs fed for oil, have been packed for pork. We are aware that no country can produce better pork than yours, and as natives of it, we are very desirous to see pork take its proper rank here, and shall be proud to aid by our exertions in bringing about this desirable object. In this article we deem it necessary only to make two qualities, say Prime and Mess. The former consisting of hocks, necks, shoulders, rump-pieces, with some side-cuts, all in pieces of about 4 lbs.; and the latter (Mess) to be rump and side-pieces only, cut square, of 4 lbs. weight, or thereabouts. As in beef, so in pork, we recommend that it be in tierces, of 304 lbs. good weight, but this is not so important as with beef. If in barrels, the weight should be fully 200 lbs. Whether in tierces or barrels, they should be made in the same way as described for beef. Much of the New Orleans pork, as it is here called, has been found to be covered with a thick, slimy, red matter, doubtless arising from the use of rain water without preparation. Could not the pieces be boiled and well skimmed before

use, or could not the water be passed through a body of sand to act as a filterer, before put to the salt, and then well skimmed, drawing it off from all sediment? We deem something of this sort important, to free the pork from the red deposit on it. To give the pinky colour alluded to, as well as to give a firmness to the meat, we presume about 1½ ounces of saltpetre per cwt., will be required.

**HAMS.**—This is an important article, if we can but get them to suit, the consumption being very great. Of the large quantity imported since the opening of the trade, but a very small proportion has been what was wanted. Several errors have been committed in this article, the most prominent of which are over-smoking, and packing in casks, by which latter plan they have arrived in a heated state, or rendered very soft. We are of opinion that much less smoking than you are in the habit of giving them, would, if they can be made quite dry by it, answer much better for this market, or if they can be dried without smoking at all, they would be preferable to the over-smoked. The mode of curing with sugar and molasses, added to the salt and salt-petre, is much approved, as increasing the flavour, and rendering them tender when cooked, but still very excellent hams are made without this addition. We would recommend that each ham be first covered with brown paper, and then with bagging or canvass, neatly sewed to fit the ham, then handsomely marked, with a string in each knuckle to hang up by. The plan of packing them in casks after being bagged, is not only a superfluous expense, but tends to their arriving in a heated state, which is their ruin. The bagging is a sufficient protection of itself, and if stowed in the 'tween decks of a vessel, where there is more or less air, they can be landed in good order, and at a more moderate rate of freight than when in casks. Hams must be cut short and nicely trimmed.

**BUTTER.**—Our duty is so high on this article—20s. per cwt. and five per cent. added—that we can only encourage the shipment of it for sale in bond, that is, for exportation without paying the duty. It should be packed in firkins of 45 to 60 lbs., laid in layers, with a small quantity of salt between, and the firkins filled with pickle. The colour should be natural.

**TONGUES.**—Neats and pigs tongues, are of considerable sale if nicely cured, so as not to be hard. Saltpetre should be used to give them a fine red colour. They should be trimmed of all the root, excepting the fat on the under side. The neats tongues may be in barrels of 200 lbs., and half-barrels of 100 lbs. The pigs tongues should be in very nice full bound half-barrels, of 100 lbs., and both handsomely marked on the heads, with the packer's name.—*Phila. Farmers' Cabinet.*

### IMPORTANCE OF DRAINING.

When we have got a piece of good loamy land lying on a dry subsoil, or well drained, it is our own fault if we have not good crops, or if the vicissitudes of the seasons affect us to any great extent. The last two years have been trying years for bad farmers; and we may look upon it as a warning to keep our land dry in winter. Whoever has observed the difference between the produce of two fields, both of nearly the same quality, but the one drained and the subsoil ploughed, and the other merely ploughed up in high and narrow stretches, must be fully convinced that the capital which is laid out in thorough draining often pays a better interest, without risk, than the most usurious discounter of short bills could have the conscience to desire. This last year it has been 100 per cent. and more, in some wet soils now laid dry. Draining, in the best manner, seldom costs more than £6 per acre, and it can

be done effectually for half that sum. Without being drained, the cold wet lands which abound in England will not average 16 bushels of wheat per acre, taking into the account the great many fields which failed entirely. The same soil properly drained, with the same labour and manure, will average 30 bushels, with double the quantity of straw, and more than a bushel of seed per acre may be saved. Here then, is a difference of 15 bushels per acre, which at 6s. amount to £4 10s. and allowing a load of straw more than on the undrained land, worth £1 10s., we have just the cost of the draining, or cent upon cent on the capital. We have ourselves realized this difference; and we have 10 acres of wheat in a drained field, and 8 acres in another of equal quality, but not drained, of which the first will average by estimate 36 bushels per acre, while we do not expect more than 20 or 25 from the other. The poorer crop has been the most expensive, owing to the constant hoeing and weeding required to keep it clean. After this can any proprietor or tenant hesitate to have his heavy and wet lands drained? If neither the one nor the other have money to spare, let them borrow it if they can, at five or six or more per cent. They will soon be enabled to pay off the debt; but every prudent landlord should urge his tenants to drain, and offer to find tiles on receiving five per cent. additional rent for the cost of them.—*Gardeners' Chron.*

### SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS IN HOT-BEDS AND GREEN HOUSES.

We find in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture an extract from a German publication, describing a substitute for glass in hot-beds, and which we think will be of service in many places. It is as follows: Take fine white cotton cloth and cover the frames. To render this more transparent, and enable it to resist moisture, it is covered with a preparation, the ingredients of which are 4 oz. of dry pulverised white cheese, 2 oz. of white slacked lime, and 4 oz. of boiled linseed oil. These ingredients having been mixed with each other, 4 oz. of the whites of eggs and as much of the yokes are added, and the mixture is then made liquid by beating. The oil combines easily with the other ingredients, and the varnish remains pliable and quite transparent.

It is also remarked that the expenses of a foreign bed arranged in this manner is inconsiderable, and it yields at the same time many other advantages. It does not need the anxious care or attention required by the ordinary ones covered with glazed frames. During the strongest rays of the mid-day sun, they do not require any particular covering or shade; the atmosphere within has nearly equable temperature almost the whole day, and requires only to be changed from time to time according to circumstances.

**PRESERVING EGGS.**—It would be quite a valuable discovery to farmers in the neighborhood of a large market, as well as to household economy, if a cheap and easy method of preserving eggs could be practised, whereby the price would be more equalized through the various seasons of the year. The inventor of the thermometer which bears his name, tried many experiments for this purpose, and found that the most effectual method was to apply oil or grease with which they were rubbed, or into which they were dipped. He found that they were preserved quite as well by the thinnest layer of fat as by the thickest coating; so that every part of the shell (which is porous and admits air) was covered. All sorts of grease or oil he found well adapted to preserve and keep them in this way, he says, for nine months, as fresh and good as the day they were laid.



CANADA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Home District Agricultural Society, a meeting of several influential persons resident in the Home District took place at Powell's Inn, in the Township of York, on Tuesday the 4th day of November last, for the purpose of considering the proposition of forming Township Societies in connection with the District Agricultural Societies now established, and for other matters connected with the agricultural interests of the Province.

W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff of the Home District, was requested to take the chair.

A plan for organizing Township Societies in connection with the District Societies, was laid before the meeting, and a proposition for forming a "Provincial Agricultural Association," was also mentioned, when it was moved by Edward William Thompson, Esq., Warden of the Home District, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Home District Agricultural Society, that the plan proposed be submitted to a meeting to be called on Thursday the 6th day of November, at the Court House, in Toronto.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting, consisting of several members of the Home District Agricultural Society, several of the District Councillors, and other inhabitants of the Home District, took place at the Court House, in the City of Toronto; when it was moved that Colonel William Thompson, J. P., and District Councillor for the Township of Toronto, do take the chair, and that Mr. W. H. Mitchell, District Councillor for Pickering, do act as Secretary.

Moved by W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Vice President of the Home District Agricultural Society, seconded by Dr. Crew, District Councillor for Toronto:

1. Resolved, That it would materially tend to the prosperity of this Province, if the Agricultural Societies now established were so connected, that an uniform system in their management should be pursued.

Moved by E. W. Thompson, Esq., Vice President of the Home District Agricultural Society, and Warden of the Home District, seconded by Mr. John Torrance, District Councillor for Scarborough:

2. Resolved, That in order to accomplish so desirable an object, it is the opinion of this meeting that a "Provincial Agricultural Association" should be formed, with branch Societies in each District, and auxiliaries in each Township of the Province, to be severally called "The Canada Agricultural Association," "The District Branch Agricultural Society," and "The Township of \_\_\_\_\_ Auxiliary Society, in connection with the \_\_\_\_\_ District Branch Agricultural Society."

Moved by W. B. Jarvis, Esq., seconded by Mr. W. G. Edmondson, Editor of the *British American Cultivator*.

3. Resolved, That the following plan be submitted to the public for their consideration, viz.:

1st. That there be established in each of the Townships of this Province a Society, to consist of all persons who may become subscribers thereto to the amount of five shillings per annum; which Society shall be called, "The Township of \_\_\_\_\_ Auxiliary Society, in connection with the \_\_\_\_\_ District Branch Agricultural Society."

2nd. That such Township Societies respectively be governed by a Chairman, not less than three Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer.

3rd. That the "District Branch Agricultural Societies" respectively consist of all persons

who may become subscribers thereto to the amount of ten shillings per annum, and also of the Chairman of the Township Societies formed in their respective Districts.

4th. That the "District Branch Agricultural Societies" respectively be governed by a President, two Vice Presidents, and twelve Directors, (in addition to the Chairmen of the several Township Societies, who shall also be Directors,) a Secretary and Treasurer.

5th. That the "Canada Agricultural Association," consist of all persons resident in the Province who may become subscribers thereto to the amount of at least twenty shillings per annum, or who may make a donation thereto to the amount of five pounds; and also of the Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers of the several District Branch Societies which may be formed under the system now proposed.

6th. That the "Canada Agricultural Association" be governed by a President, as many Vice Presidents as there may be District Branch Agricultural Societies, (the Presidents of which Societies shall be Vice Presidents of the said Association,) twelve Directors, two Secretaries and a Treasurer.

7th. That the Governor of the Province for the time being be respectfully requested to be the Patron of the "Canada Agricultural Association;" that the President be elected annually by the *ex officio* Vice Presidents, either from amongst themselves, or from amongst any of the members of the Association, being subscribers to the amount of at least two pounds ten shillings per annum; that the Directors be elected annually by the members of the Association, and that the Secretaries and Treasurer be appointed by the vote of the President, Vice Presidents and Directors, at their annual meeting.

8th. That a periodical magazine or newspaper, expressly devoted to agricultural intelligence and scientific information, be established under the patronage and protection of the Canada Agricultural Association, and be delivered free of charge to each member of the Association, and to each member of the District and Auxiliary Societies.

9th. That a memorial be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, and the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, praying that one half of the monies now annually granted in aid of District Agricultural Societies, be applied towards the support of the "Canada Agricultural Association," to be expended in the introduction into the Province of superior breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, seeds, farming implements, &c., and in such other manner as the President and Directors of the said Association may think most conducive to the advantage of the agricultural interests of the Province.

10th. That the "Canada Agricultural Association" do establish an experimental or model farm, upon which farm the stock imported by the Association shall be kept, the experiments in agriculture made, and the most approved system of farming pursued.

11th. That there be once in each year, in such part of the Province as the "Canada Agricultural Association" shall appoint, a grand exhibition of farming stock, implements of husbandry, seeds, and other agricultural productions, and of domestic manufactures, being the property of the said Association, or of individual members thereof, or belonging to the members of the District Branch and Township Auxiliary Societies, and that prizes be distributed by the said Association, not only for the best description of stock, &c., shown by the members of the Canada Agricultural Association, the District Branch and Township Auxiliary Society, but also for the best essay on agriculture.

12th. That the working of the said Auxiliary and Branch Societies, and of the said Association, be as follows, that is to say:

AUXILIARY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:

1st. That the Chairman, Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, be annually elected by the members of the said Society, respectively.

2nd. That there be monthly meetings of the said Society, at some convenient place within the Township, for the general business connected therewith, and for the discussion of topics connected with the interests of the agriculturists; at which meeting the Secretary will be expected to read a paper upon the subject of agriculture, lay before the Society any information or intelligence connected with the farming interests which he may have collected during the preceding month, and transmit such information, or other matter that may be considered worthy of being forwarded, to the District Branch Society, for its consideration and approval.

3rd. That at such meetings arrangements be made amongst the members of the Society for trying experiments in the different modes of culture, and for growing particular crops, upon such a scale as, in the event of a failure, may not prove injurious to the grower, and especially for the culture of hops, flax, hemp, broom corn, and such other crops as are not usually grown in their Township, for the growing of mangle wurtzle, carrots, ruta baga, and other succulent roots for the winter feeding of cattle, sheep and swine; for the collection and increasing of manures and composts, and the best mode of applying the same to different crops, and on different soils and in different situations; for the preparation of *poardrille*, and other manures, whether animal or vegetable, or composed of earths, lime, salt, bones, horns, refuse of manufactures, or such other matter as is capable of being transported from a distance; for encouraging the erection of oil mills, and the supplying the same with flax and other seeds, for the manufacture of oil; for the establishment of carding and fulling mills, and clothing manufactures, and for the improvement in the growth of wool; and for such other experiments, as and for the adoption of such a system as may prove advantageous to the interests of the Society.

4th. That at such monthly meetings they do distribute the agricultural Journal supported by the Society to the members, and do use their best endeavours to increase the circulation thereof, by which their funds will be materially increased.

DISTRICT BRANCH SOCIETIES.

1st. That the President, two Vice Presidents, twelve Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, be annually elected by the members of the said Society, respectively.

2nd. That the Chairmen of the Township Auxiliary Societies be *ex officio* Directors of the District Branch Societies with which they shall be respectively connected.

3rd. That there be quarterly meetings of the said District Branch Societies respectively, for the purpose of general business, and also for receiving the reports from the Township Auxiliary Societies within their respective Districts; at which meetings the Secretary shall lay before the Society a summary of the information which he may have collected during the past quarter, and which may be considered deserving of notice, in order that the same, or such parts thereof as the Society may consider advisable, be published, for the general information of the public.

4th. That at such quarterly meetings the said Branch Societies do make arrangements for the conveying useful information to the Township Societies within their respective Dis-

tricts; for their periodical District exhibitions and ploughing matches, &c., at which every member of any Township Society within the District may be a competitor, without charge; for the inspection of different farms, and reporting upon the mode of culture pursued; as also upon the best description of stock and seeds, and where the same can be procured; for the establishment of periodical fairs, for the sale or exchange of horses, cattle, &c.; for the establishment of corn markets, on particular days in each week, and at stated places, in order that there may be a greater assemblage of buyers and sellers, for the introduction into their Districts respectively, an improved description of farming stock and labour saving implements, whether the same be imported by the Canada Agricultural Association, or by individuals, or be bred or manufactured within the Province; for the encouragement and assistance of persons in the erection of mills and machinery to be employed in agricultural and domestic productions; and for making known to the Provincial Association such improvements and discoveries in the system of agriculture as may have come within their knowledge, for the purpose of publication.

## CANADA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

1. That there be quarterly meetings of the "Canada Agricultural Association," either at Toronto, or at such other place as the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors may appoint, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the several District Branch Societies, and for general business.

2. That at such quarterly meetings, arrangements be made for the introduction into the province, of the best description of cattle, seeds, machinery, and all such things connected with agriculture, as may tend to the benefit of the province, either by the importation of the same by the Association, or by the granting of premiums to such enterprising individuals as may be the importers thereof.

3. For the arranging of a Grand Provincial Exhibition annually, in such part of the province as may be considered most conducive to the advantage thereof; at which exhibition every member of the Association, as well as of the District Branch and Township Auxiliary Societies, may compete without charge.

4. For the establishment of an Agricultural journal.

For the establishment, stocking, and working of an experimental or model farm, and for the periodical sale of the stock and seeds grown thereon.

6. For the distribution of Medals for the best Essays on the subject of Agriculture.

7. And generally, for the suggesting, proposing, and perfecting such matters as will tend to the advantage of the Association throughout all its branches.

4. Resolved, That the District Councilors for each township in the Home District, with such others of the inhabitants as they may think proper to associate with them, be a committee in each township respectively, for forming an Auxiliary Society in their respective townships, in connection with the Home District Agricultural Society.

6. Resolved, That as the annual election of officers of the Home District Agricultural Society, will take place on the second Wednesday in February next, the Chairmen of the Township Auxiliary Societies be requested to attend on that day, for the purpose of organizing the "Home District Branch Society," under the proposed plan.

6. Resolved, That the Chairman, Col Wm Thompson, the Warden of the District, the Sheriff, George D Wells, Esq., the Secretary

of the Home District Agricultural Society; and Mr. W. G. Edmondson, the Editor of the *Cultivator*, be a Committee to open a correspondence with the Agricultural Societies in the different Districts, in order to carry out the foregoing scheme.

W. L. THOMPSON,  
Chairman.  
W. D. MITCHELL,  
Secretary.

## AN IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Arrangements have been made to organize an Horticultural and Floricultural Society in the City of Toronto, which will have nearly the same relation to the District Society as the Auxiliary Branches in the Townships. The whole of our City subscribers will be members, and the Society will receive one half of the subscription. A committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions for our paper, and by this arrangement every respectable individual in the City and Suburbs will be called upon, and his subscription to the paper solicited; one half of which will pay the expenses of the paper, and the other half will be expended in horticultural premiums, which will be awarded in prizes at the Home District cattle shows. The horticultural and floricultural exhibition will be open for competition by the District Branch and Township Auxiliary Societies; and in like manner will the members of the Horticultural Society be allowed to show agricultural products, *fee simple*, at the District show.

We have a large circulation at present within the limits of the City, and we fancy that the number will be quadrupled within a few weeks, as every subscriber will feel interested in the extent of the circulation. We not only anticipate a large circulation, but a most splendid exhibition, including vegetables, flowers, and the *fair sex*. To create a general interest in the cause, we shall devote a portion of our Journal to the subject of gardening. We trust the citizens of every county, town and city in the Province, will follow the good example set them by the citizens of Toronto.

THE CANADIAN HORSE.—This noble and useful animal is not so highly esteemed by the Farmers in Western Canada, as his merits entitle him to. We are happy to observe that a number of shrewd farmers are now becoming fully alive to the importance of discountenancing the further introduction of the thorough blood horse for agricultural purposes. This resolution is a striking evidence of their good sense; we trust that Agricultural Societies will take proper steps to introduce a breed of horses, in every particular adapted to the circumstances of the country. The best bred, and largest sized Eastern Canadian horses are a most useful and hardy race of animals for this section of the country.

A Farmer of the Brock District, neighbourhood of *Ingersollville*, by the name of *Michael Grey*, has lately purchased a Canadian horse in the District of Montreal, which passed through this city a few days since. He was truly a noble animal, and we were sorry to observe that he had been badly treated on the journey—we apprehend that he will be almost useless for active service.

## LIST OF AGENTS.

It was our intention to have made out a full list of Agents in the December number, but the space which this arrangement would require has prevented us from carrying out our design. We earnestly hope that each Post-Master, and each officer and Director of the several Agricultural Societies throughout British America, will become Agents for the *British American Cultivator*, and use their utmost influence in obtaining for it a general circulation. As soon as the *Cultivator* receives a circulation of ten thousand, which, according to the present terms, would only average 2s. 6d. per copy to the publisher, we shall then issue an extra, which will be sent gratuitously to each subscriber. If the enterprising farmers in the Home District subscribe for (and pay in advance) FOUR THOUSAND COPIES, certainly the whole of the other Districts in Canada, together with the other four British Provinces, ought to subscribe for the remaining six thousand copies. We are confident that the farmers in the Home District will do their part; and we know no good reason why the agriculturists in the other Districts would not receive as much benefit from a practical work or agriculture, as the farmers of the Home District.

SIBERIAN WHEAT.—This variety of wheat was brought before the notice of our readers in a late number of the *Cultivator*, and subsequently we have received a great number of Orders, averaging from five to twenty bushels each. We have not had a single grain of the variety in question, in our possession, except the sample which we inspected on the premises of the *King Farmer*. The owner of the wheat, of which we took favourable notice, would not part with it without receiving an extravagant price. As we are opposed to the principle of extortionate speculation, let it make its appearance in whatever shape it may, we concluded that we would take another course to introduce the above variety of wheat, among the Farmers generally. The best Farmers in the neighbourhood of Peterboro have, we understand, an abundance of the *Siberian* spring wheat. If our subscribers, in that quarter, would forward us the names of the parties who have in their possession any considerable quantity of the above variety, we would feel a pleasure in informing the public, through our columns, of the same. Good wheat is worth a dollar per bushel for seed, as well as one dollar is worth another, and the additional costs of carrying and incidental expenses ought to be charged to the purchaser.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.—A very great number of half bred Berkshire hogs have been fed in the neighbourhood of this city, the past and present season, and they are highly prized by all who have adopted the cross. Mr. James Poyell, Red Lion Inn, Yonge Street, killed two half breeds nineteen months old, each weighing 391 and 333 lbs. A half bred Berkshire boar, owned by Mr. Wm. Jackson, of the 2nd Concession of York, lot No. 16 west of Yonge Street, was exhibited at the recent Home District Agricultural Show. The live weight of this animal is 590 lbs., and is 6ft. long from the nose to the root of the tail. The first prize for boars was awarded to Mr. Jackson.

## ADVICE TO LADIES.

Detest disguise. Remember, 'tis your part,  
By gentle fondness, to retain the heart.  
Let duty, prudence, virtue, take the lead,  
To fix your choice, but from it ne'er recede.  
Abhor coquetry. Spurn the shallow fool,  
Who measures out dull compliments by rule;  
And, without meaning, like a chattering jay,  
Repeats the same dull strain throughout the day.  
Are men of sense attracted by your face,  
Your well-turn'd figure, or their compound grace,  
Be mild and equal, moderately gay,  
Your judgment rather than your wit display;  
By aiming at good breeding strive to please;  
'Tis nothing more than regulated ease.  
Does one dear youth, among the sylvan train,  
The best affections of your heart obtain;  
Receive his love, and, by a kind return,  
The blaze affection will the brighter burn.  
Disdain duplicity; from pride be free;  
What every woman should, you then will be.

T. S. T

## QUALIFICATIONS OF FARMERS' WIVES

To the Editor of the Farmer's Visitor.

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 12, 1843.

SIR,—A writer in the *Visitor* for May, speaks of the great importance of females, especially the wives of farmers, being acquainted with all duties of a domestic kind, and bestows high encomiums upon her "who rises with the lark, prepares suitable food for her family, &c. My opinion perfectly coincides with hers in the importance of a farmer's wife being well acquainted with all that is necessary for a farmer's wife to know, and that she superintend and assist in her domestic duties, so that every thing be done as it should be. Yes; I would praise her for her skill in preparing the good hot cakes, and clean breakfast. Yet I would contend for the superiority of her who with neatness and ceremony performs her routine of domestic duties with alacrity, in order to spend a few hours in reading, that she may impart light and knowledge to those around her, thereby enriching her own mind, and those of her family, so that they may become useful members of society. Time is making vast ravages among those who take an interest in the welfare of our country.

Who are to take their places and build up the decaying walls of our country? Shall we look to our large cities? Do not many of their young men live in idleness and dissipation? Are they accustomed to that close application to study and business, which is necessary to discipline their minds, and fit them for important places in government? Where, I say, are we to look for our future legislators and statesmen, but among the sons of our honest yeomen? And does not the formation of their minds depend upon their mother? Are not the first impressions the strongest and most lasting? And are not those received from the mother? Is not the child taught the love of good and evil, and the love of God and his country, from his mother? Does he not imbibe her sentiments and feelings, with the first dawning of reason? How important, then, that she be intelligent, and that her sentiments be correct and her judgment good.

The business of farmers requires constant attention through the busy seasons of the year, they have but little leisure for intellectual pursuits, or instruction of their children, and the woman who spends some portion of her time in useful reading and imparting the information thereby gained to those around her, does abundantly more to benefit her family, than she could possibly do in raking hay or picking potatoes. We are creatures of imitation—if a child sees his mother take a book, he likewise

will take one. If she speaks of what she reads; he will likewise, and so imprint it on his memory. The influence of such a woman is great. It will be felt around her, and it will tell upon a generation yet unborn. The mind of man is naturally grovelling, but reason bids it rise, improve and be useful.

Women possess quicker sensibilities, and finer feelings than men, and they have more leisure for improvement. Let them improve their time to the best advantage, and we shall have an intelligent community.

A man's mind is not very likely to expand, or be elevated, whose wife can talk of nothing but feeding the ducks and chickens, though the ducks and chickens should be fed, and fed often too.

ACCA.

## THE FARMER, THE FARMER'S SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

In no other situation perhaps are to be found more of the substantial goods and comforts of life than centre around the fireside and home of the farmer. At this season of the year, when he has got his harvest home, his stock of fowls and turkeys, his pigs of twenty score each or more, his fragrant crib of apples, his heaps of potatoes, and the corn house showing the yellow ears through the cracks to the very eaves, his hay well secured, and his labour, if he hired any, paid; then such a man may rub his hands, and feel that he has only to continue his course and attention, take time by the forelock and get his winter's fuel at his door before the snow falls, and enjoy his evening blaze in the midst of his family. Free from debt, such a man, such a farmer, has no cause for envy, he is happier than the President of the Union, and travels onward in life's road more smoothly. Numerous, we hope and trust, are such farmers. No blessing is reached without toil and attention, and the horn of plenty may be said to be turned mouth downwards at the door of every industrious tiller of the soil.

It has often occurred to me that our farmers too often strive to obtain money rather than happiness. What can money procure, that we have not about us; wholesome food, plain warm clothing, a welcome home, and a good conscience—aye, a clear conscience more valuable than can be purchased with money. If we have but a sufficiency, let us rather rejoice that we have little or none of surplus cash; for this species of wealth is accompanied with care, apprehension and anxiety.

We may rest in confidence that the seasons will continue—that the seed time will come, and that the harvest shall not fail; and in this expectation shall we find our most safe reliance.

But we find it as a very general sentiment that people are quite willing to undergo the trials of plenty of money, whatever they may be. This is and doubtless will be a general sentiment, because good money has always been scarce, and it is one of the troubles therefore that we need not dread. But is the man of wealth, of plenty of ready money, thereby rendered more happy than his neighbour who is without debt, or a dollar in his pocket, but has a farm and the crops in, with things of prudence about him?

The competent mechanic, who with his wife and three children, was rather indignant at the owners of rows of houses, who offered him a house to live in, his clothing and expenses, if he would only rent out the property, superintend repairs, collect the rents, and keep the accounts, thought that the wealthy owner should pay more, and was surprised at his closeness in only paying his expenses and those of his family. The man of money said to him, "You appear to envy me, you wish that you were in my situation. Only reflect for a mo-

ment, what I offer you is all that I can have; it is all that any man can have—for if we go beyond our expenses, if our income exceeds them, it increases our labours in accounts; we can only have a living, and that every honest man can get who applies himself."

The man who has his purse full of money, if he travels, is liable to robbery and violence; he may and such men sometimes do lose their lives, while the light pocket with a light heart goes safe. There was much in the remark of the man, when merchants were failing and people losing their money; or rather losing the expectation of getting it—when he said; "I am easy; I owe nothing, and nobody owes me."

Most of us are desirous, and this feeling is constantly infusing its energy most advantageously, to provide something for our families—to give our children a start on their journey. This is all right and proper; but if we look around us for those in the enjoyment of independence, those who are in comfortable circumstances, shall we not generally find them the makers of their own fortunes, self-raised, the children who were left or sent out into the world without a penny, and who by intelligence and good conduct have succeeded? If this be so, why then should we be so solicitous—why should we desire to leave our boys that which turns upon them the designs of bad men, and leaves them now without any thing but ill habits? Something may be given to our daughters to set them up in housekeeping when they are married, and especially if they are so happy as to get an industrious man for a husband, but is not the best fortune we can give to our boys a good plain (not gentleman's) education, industrious habits, and the example of good morals?—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor*.

## EARLY RISING.

Next to temperance, a quiet conscience, a cheerful mind and active habits, I place early rising, as a means of health and happiness. I have hardly words for the estimate I form of the sluggish, male or female, that has formed the habit of wasting the early prime of day in bed. Putting out of the question the positive loss of life, and that too of the most inspiring and beautiful part of each day, when all the voices of nature invite man from his bed; leaving out of the calculation, that longevity has been almost invariably attended by early rising, to me late hours in bed present an index to character, and an omen of the ultimate hopes of the person who indulges in this habit. There is no mark so clear of a tendency to self-indulgence. It denotes an inert and feeble mind, infirm of purpose, and incapable of that elastic vigor of will which enables the possessor to accomplish what his reason ordains. The subject of this unfortunate habit cannot but have felt self-reproach and a purpose to spring from his repose with the freshness of dawn. If the mere indolent luxury of another hour of languid indulgence is allowed to overrule this better purpose, it argues a general weakness of character, which promises no high attainment or distinction. These are never awarded by fortune to any trait but vigor, promptness, and decision. Viewing the habit of late rising in any of its aspects, it would seem as if no being that has any claim to rationality could be found in the allowed habit of sacrificing a tenth, and that the freshest portions of life at the curtailing of the remainder, for any pleasure that this indulgence could confer.—*Mont*

FOWLS.—In winter, hens should be fed in part with potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, &c., to supply the want of grass and seeds that they obtain in summer, this will cause them to lay.

## RULES FOR WIVES.

1. Always receive your husband with smiles—leaving nothing undone to render home agreeable—and gratefully reciprocate his kindness and attention.

2. Study to gratify his inclinations in regard to his food and cookery; in the management of the family; in your dress, manners, and deportment.

3. Never attempt to rule, or appear to rule, your husband. Such conduct degrades husbands—and wives always partake largely in the degradation of their husbands.

4. In everything reasonable comply with his wishes with cheerfulness—and even as far as possible anticipate them.

5. Avoid all altercations or arguments leading to ill humours, and more especially before company. Few things are more disgusting than the altercations of the married when in the company of friends or strangers.

6. Never attempt to interfere in his business unless he asks your advice or counsel; and never attempt to controul him in the management of it.

7. Never confide to gossips any of the failings or imperfections of your husband, nor any of those little differences that occasionally arise in the married state. If you do, you may rest assured that however strong the injunction of secrecy on the one hand, or the pledge on the other, they will in a day or two become the common talk of the neighbourhood.

8. Try to cultivate your mind, so that should your husband be intelligent, and well-informed, you may join in rational conversation with him and his friends.

9. Think nothing a trifle, that may produce a momentary breach of harmony, or the slightest uneasy sensation.

“Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;  
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,  
And trifles, life. Your care to trifles give  
Else you may die ere you have learned to live.”

YOUNG.

10. If your husband be in business, always in your expenditures bear in mind the trying vicissitudes to which trade and commerce are subject, and not expose yourself to the reproach, should he experience one of them, of having unnecessarily expended money of which you and your offspring may afterwards be in want.

11. While you carefully shun, in providing for your family, the Scylla of meanness and parsimony, avoid equally the Charybdis of extravagance—an error too common here, as remarked by most of the travellers who visit this country,

12. If you be disposed to economize, I beseech you not to extend your economy to the wages you pay to seamstresses or washerwomen, who (particularly the latter) are too frequently ground to the earth by the inadequacy of wages they receive. Economize, if you will, in shawls, bonnets and handkerchiefs—but never by exacting labour from the poor without adequate compensation, incur the dire anathemas pronounced in the Scriptures against the oppressors of the poor.

To forward the growth of vegetables, whether cucumbers, melons, &c., take a turnip—scoop out the inside, and fill the cavity with rich and fine earth; sow the seeds and place in a warm part of the house. They will soon vegetate, and by the time the fear of frost has passed, may be set abroad in the open ground, the turnip offering no disturbance, but affording nutriment on its decomposition.

## HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Consider your calling both elevated and important, never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business for to-morrow that can be done to-day.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never “run in debt” without a reasonable probability of paying at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

Take some good family newspaper, and pay for it in advance. Also an agricultural paper.

Never carry your notes in your pocket-book, for the desk or trunk is more appropriate place.

Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have use for it.

Keep a place for your tools, and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day idly, repair whatever wants mending, or post your accounts.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in the luxury of well applied leisure.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to “wait till next week,” but pay it. Never insult him by saying, “you do not want it.” Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and strict honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence, years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself.

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and have your cellar as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes, whether received or given—all moneys received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts—pay your shop-bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time.

On the first of January, reckon with yourself, and reckon honestly—bring into view all debts and credits—notes and accounts. Ascertain to what amount your expenses were the last year, and the loss and gain—make out a fair statement and enter the whole in a book for the purpose.

Having arrived at this important knowledge, you will imitate the prudent traveller, who always keeps in view where he is next to move. You will now look forward and calcu-

late how and in what way, you shall best meet and prosecute the business of the ensuing season.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall arrest your out-door labours, and the chilling blast shall storm your dwelling, let your fireside be for yourself, and your wife, and your children, the happiest spot on earth; and let the long evenings, as well as the short days, be appropriated to mutual efforts for mutual good, and to mutual preparations for that “eternal spring,” which, sooner or later, shall open in all its freshness to those who have “done justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with their God.”—*Ohio Repository.*

## INDEPENDENCE OF THE FARMER.

Of all the conditions of men—and I have mingled with every variety—I believe in truth that none is so independent as that of an industrious, frugal, and sober farmer; none affords more the means of contentment and substantial enjoyment; none, where education has not been neglected, presents better opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement; none calls more loudly for religious gratitude; none is suited to give a more lively and deeper impression of the goodness of God. Some years since, in the most rugged parts of New Hampshire, along its craggy cliffs and rude and bold mountains, I was travelling on horseback, and came suddenly upon a plain and moss-covered cottage, in the very bosom of a valley, where the brave settler had planted himself on a few acres of land, which alone seemed capable of cultivation. Every thing about the residence bespoke industry and care. Being fatigued, I stopped to ask refreshment for my horse. A hale young girl, of about fifteen, bareheaded and barefooted, but perfectly modest and courteous, with all the ruddiness of Hebe, and all the nimbleness and vigour of Diana, went immediately for an armful of hay and a measure full of oats for my horse; and then kindly spread a table with a cloth as white as the snow-drift, and a bowl of pure milk and brown bread for his rider. I never enjoyed a meal more. I offered the family pay for their hospitality; but they steadily refused, saying that I was welcome.

I was not willing thus to tax their kindness, and therefore took out a piece of money to give to one of their children that stood near. “No,” said one of the parents, “he must not take it; we have no use for money.” “Heaven be praised,” said I, “that I have found a people without avarice. I will not corrupt you,” and giving them a hearty thank-offering, wished them God's blessing, and took my leave.

Now here were these humble people, with a home which, if it were burned down to-day, their neighbours would rebuild for them to-morrow; with clothing made from their own flocks by their own hands; with bread, enough, and beef, pork, butter, cheese, milk, poultry, eggs, &c., in abundance; a good school for six months in the year, where their children probably learned more, because they knew the value of time, than those who were driven to school every day in the week and every week in the year, with a plain religious meeting on Sunday, where, without ostentation or parade, they met their neighbors to exchange friendly salutations, to hear words of good moral counsel, and to worship God in the most simple, but not the less acceptable form; and above all, here were hearts at peace with the world and with each other, full of hospitality to the passing stranger, unrankled by avarice, and undisturbed by ambition. Where upon earth, in an humble condition, or in any condition, shall we look for a more beautiful example of true independence, for a brighter picture of the true philosophy of life.—*Henry Colman.*

**WISE AND LIBERAL POLICY**—The *New England Farmer*, published at Boston, acknowledges the receipt of one hundred and fifty dollars from the "Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry," being the usual annual payment for copies of that paper distributed among the Members of that Society. The above liberal policy has lately been directed towards the support of the *British American Cultivator* in a much greater degree than the one quoted from our American cotemporary. The Home District Agricultural Society have lately ordered 500 copies of the current volume, which they intend to dispose of to the Members of the Society on very liberal terms; and the officers of the Society have commenced the good work of organizing an Auxiliary Agricultural Society, in each Township in the District, the subscribing Members of which will each receive a copy of the *Cultivator*. We have noticed that the Directors of six other District Societies have passed resolutions that each Member of the several Associations, shall have a copy of the *Cultivator* sent to his address, paid for from the funds of the Society. Other Societies throughout the Province will no doubt follow this noble example. We feel warranted in predicting that the third volume of the *British American Cultivator* will receive a larger support within the Home District alone, than it received from the whole Province during the past year.

**CAPE OF GOOSE HOPE WHEAT**—A Farmer in the neighbourhood of Guelph, has lately sold sixty bushels of wheat to a gentleman in this city for one dollar and a half per bushel—a pint of which was shown us, as a fair average sample of the lot, which really is the most extraordinary wheat that has ever been introduced in the country. It weighs 60 lbs. per Winchester bushel, is of a bright transparent amber colour, and is denominated Cape wheat. It is of the spring variety, and is considered to be very productive, and capable of producing an excellent quality of flour.

**CORRECTIONS**.—The following corrections were made after a part of the monthly editions was mailed:—

**JULY NUMBER**.—97th page, 3rd column, 17 lines from the bottom, read, enterprising proprietor.

**OCTOBER NUMBER**.—148th page, 3rd column, 23 lines from the top, read, 160 acres of land.

**NOVEMBER NUMBER**.—164th page, 2nd column, 33 lines from the top, read, 500 lbs. of potash.

**A LARGE PEAR.**

A Pear, of the following dimensions and weight, was brought into this village, by Mr. John Hope, Farmer, Southwold, who raised the same this season. It measures 13½ inches in circumference one way, and 14½ the other, and weighed 1 lb 5 oz. Is there any place in Canada that can come up to Talbot-street, for raising fruit? We think not. Peaches have been so abundant this year, that they have been sold in this village for one shilling and three pence per bushel!—*St. Thomas Chron.*

**HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The Second October Exhibition of Farm Stock and Produce, by this Society, was held at Goderich, on Tuesday, the 17th, when the Prizes were adjudged as follows, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Best Brood Mare and Foal to H. Ford	3	0	0
Second best do. do. to H. Chesney	2	0	0
Best 2 year old Filly to Robert Bell	1	10	0
Second best do. do. to Dr. Dunlop	1	0	0
Best 2 year old Colt to T. Whiteley	1	5	0
Best Bull, from 3 to 6 years old, to Alex. Young, Sen.	2	0	0
Second best do. do. to T. W. Luard	1	0	0
Best Milch Cow to E. McDonald	2	10	0
Second best do. do. to J. Longworth	1	15	0
Third best do. do. to William Piper	1	6	0
Best 2 year old Heifer to L. Perrin	1	10	0
Second best do. do. to E. McDonald	1	0	0
Best year old Heifer to L. Perrin	0	15	0
Second best do. do. to James Copland	0	10	0
Best 4 year old Steers to Dr. Dunlop	1	10	0
Second best do. do. to Dr. Dunlop	1	5	0
Best 3 year old Steers to A. Young	1	5	0
Second best do. do. to David Clark	1	0	0
Best 2 year old Steers to E. McDonald	1	0	0
Second best do. do. to B. Stanberry	0	16	0
Best Ram, not exceeding 4 years old, to Henry Ford	1	10	0
Second best do. do. to H. Hyndman	1	0	0
Best Ewe to Thomas Elliott	1	0	0
Second best do. do. to John Longworth	0	10	0
Best Boar to W. F. Gooding	1	10	0
Second best do. do. to Jacob Seigmiller	1	0	0
Best Sow to Jacob Seigmiller	1	5	0
Second best do. do. to W. F. Gooding	1	0	0
Best 25lbs Salt Butter, Peter McDougal	0	15	0
Best 25lbs Fresh Butter, H. Hyndman	0	15	0
Best 25lbs. Cheese, Dr. Dunlop	0	15	0
Second best do. do. Dr. Chalk	0	10	0
Best Bushel of all Wheat, G. Maddison	1	5	0
Second best do. do. G. Elliott, Sen.	0	15	0
Best Bushel Spring Wheat, J. Salkeld	1	0	0
Second best do. do. G. Madison	0	10	0
Best Bushel Oats, A. Brown	0	10	0
Second best do. do. David Clark	0	5	0
Best Barley, John Salkeld	0	15	0
Second best do. do. George Maddison	0	10	0
Best Bushel Pease, John Salkeld	0	10	0
Second best do. do. Michael Fisher	0	7	6
Best 25 Swedish Turnips, A. Young	0	10	0
Best 25 White Globe do., J. Sallows	0	7	6
Best 25 Yellow Aberdeen Bullock do., D. Clark	0	7	6
Best 2 bushels Ears of Corn, T Elliott	1	0	0
Second best do. do., W. F. Gooding	0	10	0
Best bushel of Rye, John Hillock	0	10	0
Best fleece of Wool, Thos. Elliott	0	10	0
Second best do. do., Thos. Elliott	0	7	6
Best Sack Hops, A. Brown	0	10	0

The articles exhibited were divided into three lots, and separate Judges appointed for them, viz Farm Stock, Seeds, &c., and Dairy Produce.

The Judges of Dairy Produce decided in favour of Mrs. Clark's (of Colborne) Butter, as there was not the quantity required to take the premium.

GEORGE FRASER, Secretary.

Goderich, Nov. 1, 1843.

**ROPE AND TWINE MAKER.**

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the Farmers of the Home District, that he has commenced the business of ROPE and TWINE MAKING, on Yonge Street, near No. 1 Toll-gate, where he has constantly on hand Rope and Twine, and purposes to make to order.

Cash paid for Flax, Hemp and Horse-hair.

E. BENBOW, No 1 Toll Gate.

Yonge Street, Toronto, Sept., 1843.

**TORONTO MARKETS.**

December 20, 1843.

		d.	s.	d.
Flour	per bbl. 105 lb.	17	6	21 3
Wheat	per bush. 60 lb.	3	3	4 2
Barley	per bush. 48 lb.	1	9	2 2
Rye	per bush. 56 lb.	2	3	3 0
Oats	per bush. 34 lb.	1	0	0 10
Oatmeal	per bbl. 196 lb.	15	0	13 9
Peas	per bush. 60 lb.	1	6	2 0
Timothy	per bush. 60 lb.	3	0	3 9
Potatoes	per bushel	1	3	1 6
Hay	per ton	40	0	25 0
Straw	per ton	20	0	25 0
Hides	per 100 lb.	20	0	0 0
Salt	per barrel	12	6	15 0
Beef	per 100 lbs.	10	0	15 0
Beef	per lb.	0	2	0 4
Mutton	per lb.	0	2	0 4
Veal	per lb.	0	2	0 4
Pork	per 100 lbs.	15	0	20 0
Pork	per lb.	0	2	0 4
Turkeys	each	2	0	2 6
Geese	each	1	3	2 0
Ducks	per couple	1	8	2 0
Fowls	per couple	1	0	1 3
Chickens	per couple	0	10	1 3
Butter	per lb.	0	6	0 7
Eggs	per dozen	0	6	0 10

**CARDING MACHINES.**

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that in addition to his Fuldry and French Burr Mill Stone Factory, he has engaged Archelaus Tupper, who is an experienced Mechanist, to make all kinds of CARDING MACHINES, of the latest and most approved construction; he has been engaged for twenty years in the United States, and also in Canada, and has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of Machinery, namely:—Double and Single Carding Machines, Pickers, Combers, Jacks, Billeys and Jinney. Also, Broad and Narrow Looms, Shearing Machines, and Gigs, Napping and Teazling, Sieves for heating Press Plates; Press Screws. Also, Grinding Shearing Machine Blades; Fulling Mill Cranks, &c., and all kinds of Cast and Saw Mill Castings made to order; Wrought and Cast Iron Cooking and Plate Stoves; Fancy Stoves of all kinds: Also, Plooughs of different patterns; Mill Screws of all kinds; and Damsel Irons, Boiling Cloths, of the best Dutch Anker Brand, warranted of the best quality; Mill Stones of all sizes, always on hand and to order. Also, all the other herein-mentioned articles always on hand and for sale by the Subscriber, at his FORDRY, on Yonge Street, as cheap as they can be obtained at any other place.

CHRISTOPHER ELLIOT.

Toronto, August 7, 1843.

**NURSERY AND SEED STORE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER feels grateful for the patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from King Street to Yonge Street, immediately opposite the Stores of Ross Mitchell & Co., where he will carry on the business of NURSERY and SEEDSMAN. Having twenty Acres in the suburbs of the city, in course of breaking in, as a Nursery and Seed Garden, he can now supply the public with Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, &c., at a cheaper rate than they can be got from New-York or Rochester.

Trees and Seeds packed carefully to order, and sent to any part of the country.

GEO. LESSLIE.

Toronto, September, 1843.

Published Monthly. W. G. EDMUNDSON, Editor and Proprietor, to whom all Orders and Communications must be addressed (post-paid) TERMS:—One Dollar, per annum, payable invariably in advance. TERMS TO AGENTS—15 copies for \$10, 50 copies for \$25.

PRINTED AT THE BANNER OFFICE, No. 142, King Street.